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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Last election day, Tuesday, November 8, the great state of Texas elected 13 congressmen and killed six men. Texas never does anything by halves.

The indications are that Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, will be the next speaker of the house. The Republicans evidently know which side their bread is buttered on.

Our more or less esteemed Democratic contemporaries are taking a very gloomy view of the future of New Mexico. "Too bad, that!" But what cannot be cured, must be endured.

Another credit point for thanksgiving. The recent election in New York established fully that the voters of the Empire state do not care to have the Van Wycks become epidemic in office.

Well, another chain in the link of friendship between Great Britain and the United States has been firmly welded. Queen Victoria approves of marriages between American heiresses and English nobles.

During the past few days the daily assertion in Democratic papers in this territory during the past six weeks, that Mr. Ferguson was the man of the people and would carry the territory by 4,000 majority, has been missing. Sad, but true.

The New Mexican is inclined to believe that Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Mr. Cohn Harvey, collector for the committee since the election, are finding the collection of funds for that committee rather a tough job.

Funny state of affairs in New York. Nineteen Democratic congressmen elected and not one of them a 16-to-1 free silver Democrat. The cause of free silver may be as strong as it was in 1896, but the returns do not show it.

On and after January 1 coming, the great county of San Miguel will enjoy a clean, honest and economical government. This will be something new, of course, to the people of that county, but will be very refreshing and acceptable.

Considering the character and experience of the men who composed the Republican side of the 33d Republican legislative assembly, the New Mexican feels safe in declaring that good legislation will be the rule and not the exception, during that session.

There is one result of the recent election in this territory that cannot be disputed. No Republican members of the coming assembly will be unsent by Democratic members, or by a Democratic governor or secretary. Times have changed, and officials change with them.

The following conversation is said to have occurred on voting day in Albuquerque: "Did you vote, Moke?" "No, I didn't." "Well, and why not? Didn't they offer you enough?" "No, they didn't; \$5 ain't enough for me to vote with such a blasted lot of furniers." And thus this noble citizen would not mingle his aristocratic vote with those of the "blasted" Mexicans.

Since election, accounts of San Miguel county are not being speculated in quite as much as they were before election. But, then, the Union party gang made about \$40,000 out of county accounts and scrip speculations in 18 months. This cannot be considered bad for beginners. Had the present board of county commissioners in that country had more experience, they would have done better, but it must be admitted, with their limited experience they did remarkably well for the gang.

Some of the zealous Cubans have evidently made a mistake in their conclusions regarding the war which resulted in their freedom. In an address issued by several of the Cuban self-governments, they say: "It is time the Americans were leaving the island. We have defeated the arms of Spain in the struggle for liberty; as the Cubans wiped out the Spanish navy they can wipe out the American navy, or, for that matter, the navies of the whole world." All the same the Americans will not leave the island until the right time comes, and that time will be when the Cubans have fully demonstrated their ability to govern the island in a civilized and humane manner.

Some of the Democratic leaders are claiming that the recent defeat of the Democratic party at the polls all over the country was not a defeat for the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. In that claim they are right. Jeffersonian principles have been unknown to the Democratic party for so many years that there is no danger of defeat to those principles. If Jefferson were permitted to return to this earth and pass through a political campaign in the United States, he would repudiate the entire party. Jefferson was an American of the truest stripe, not a free trader and an enemy to his native land.

The Political Future.

It is a long cry to the election of 1900, and still the different political parties of the country are lining up for that contest. Since the election of November 8, a number of new elements have been introduced into the political situation of the future which lend additional interest to it, and the developments of the coming 22 months will be closely watched by the keen politicians of the country.

In the first place, the Democratic party is placed in a peculiar position. During the last campaign a part of the Democratic state conventions declared for the principles enunciated by the Chicago platform of 1896, while others made no expression on the silver question. From this it is evident that that party is divided on the question of coinage and finances. Again, the result of the election just past places the upper house of congress in the hands of the sound money Republicans for eight years. No matter what is done or what changes time may make, the senate will be opposed by a large majority, to any change in the financial system of the United States. In some sections of the country this fact is recognized, and already the men who are working for the success of the Democratic party are counseling the abandonment of the silver question until the political complexion of congress is more favorable to the white metal. In opposition to this proposition is a like Colorado and Utah are clamoring for a constant agitation of the question and for an attempt to force the nation into a position where silver will be recognized.

So far as the Republicans are concerned, they are satisfied that the past 19 months have demonstrated the necessity of protection to the prosperity of the country, and feel, with good cause, that that policy has been endorsed at the polls by the laboring men, business men and manufacturers. Strengthened by that belief, there will be no yielding of the ground occupied at the present time, that sound money and protection have brought renewed activity to business circles and better times to the entire country, since the election of 1896. On that basis the Republicans will make their fight in 1900, and indications now point to a victory at that time on a platform endorsing those principles.

So far as the Populists are concerned, they have been eliminated from the situation entirely. In Kansas and Nebraska, where their greatest strength was supposed to lie, they were ignominiously defeated; not in a single state did that party succeed in electing candidates to office. To suppose that party will be able to command any strength two years hence is going beyond the powers of the sensible man who watches the trend of public sentiment.

Thus it can be seen that the political battle in 1900 will be between an united Republican party and a divided Democracy. But there is a third element entering into the situation, which the silver wing of the Democratic party is not counting upon, and that is the trade of this country with the rest of the world. The past year, or more properly speaking, the time from January 1, 1897, to the present, has resulted in placing to the credit of the United States more than \$600,000,000 for goods brought from this country. In the attempt to prevent the flow of gold to America, the larger part of American securities held in the commercial centers of Europe have been returned and used in paying the balance due to American merchants and manufacturers, but even that sacrifice has not been equal to the demands of the situation, and more than \$400,000,000 are due this country at this time for the excess of exports over imports. And the end has not been seen. Today there are representatives of European firms in the United States buying food supplies and manufactures in advance of the actual output of the country. If that condition continues until a year from this date, and it is now certain it will, European countries will be crying for relief and making overtures to the government at Washington to rehabilitate silver as a money metal.

Such a result of four years of Republican rule will demonstrate the wisdom of the policy of that party, and strengthen it with the voters. Of course, new conditions may arise before the election of 1900 which would completely change the situation as here outlined, but they are almost impossible and altogether improbable. The future of the United States appears to be clearly outlined: Expansion in territory, in trade and in internal advancement beyond the dreams of the most enthusiastic "imperialists." Only the prejudices of the willfully blind to the possibilities of the country can prevent such a result in the next decade.

Decrease in Immigration.

Immigration Commissioner T. V. Powderly has just issued his annual report on immigration for the past year, and the statistics presented, when compared with those of previous years, are of interest, since they indicate a permanent falling off in the number of persons from Europe who seek the United States as a place of permanent abode.

The total number of arrivals from foreign countries for the past year was 229,229, or 1,563 less than the previous year, but it was smaller than half of the average annual immigration in the census decade from 1890 to 1896. In 1890 the largest number of foreigners, of any one year, arrived in the United States, numbering 788,992, and in 1892 the emigrants to this country numbered 623,084. These figures show to some extent the effect of the laws which have been enacted in recent years to restrict foreign immigration, and preserve the work that is to be done in this country for the workmen already here. The year just closed in the department of immigration shows that Italy furnished the greater proportion of immigration, although the number coming from that country is not larger than for several years past. There was a large increase in the number of Russians, and about the usual proportion of other nationalities. One of the significant features of the report, is that part of the report which shows that of the whole number of persons arriving in the United States from other lands, 75 per cent possessed less than \$20 each. It is natural that the greatest num-

ber of immigrants should come from Italy, because in that country the conditions of life are harder, for the poor citizens, than in any other. Taxes bear more on the people there, and the state of industry and trade is less satisfactory than anywhere else.

There have been for years when the additions to the population of this country from abroad amounted to more than the natural increase from births. But at the present time the United States' population is growing from within at the rate of nearly 1,500,000 a year. This natural increase amounts to six times the number of immigrants who arrived last year. The proportion of the latter will go on decreasing, and the increase from births will be larger every year, so that, if there ever was a time when this country was in danger of being overrun by foreigners, that time has passed, long ago.

Protection in New Mexico.

The governor of New Mexico, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, gives a glowing account of the prosperity in that territory under the Dingley tariff law. Concerning the important item of sheep the governor says: "A few years ago sheep could be bought for 75 cents per head, and even at that price there were few buyers. Today ewes are selling freely from \$3 to \$4 per head; yearlings, \$2.50 to \$3.75; 2 years and up, \$3 to \$3.25, and 6 months old lambs at from \$2 to \$2.25 per head."

"The advance in the price of wool has kept step with that of the sheep. In 1896, when sheep were only worth 75 cents per head, the price of wool touched its lowest point. Eastern commission houses even refused to make any advance on grease wool, and owners were offered 3 to 5 cents per pound for the fine clips. Today these wools are worth 11 1/2 to 14 cents per pound, and the importing price of wool has not yet been reached by 2 to 3 cents per pound. Light shrinking wools sold as high as 17 1/2 cents last fall, all of which tend to prove that a protective tariff on wool is neither a myth nor a fallacy, but is essential and beneficial to the wool industry of New Mexico, as elsewhere in the United States."

"The production of such a vast quantity of wool has brought within our borders another important industry, the business of scouring wool, as well as of sorting it, and otherwise preparing it for the manufacturers' use. Three large plants have been erected at Las Vegas. There is also one located at Albuquerque."

TERRITORIAL TOPICS

Albuquerque. The salary of City Marshal McMillin, of Albuquerque, has been raised \$100, making his job now worth \$1,000 per year.

B. Eckam, the alleged embezzler arrested at Gallup, and wanted at Topeka, is really B. H. Mackey, the contents of whose grip when investigated by the Albuquerque officers, indicated that he was no novice in the swindling business, so the Citizen says. The prisoner declined to return to Kansas without a requisition, which delays his transfer a day or two. The chief of police of Topeka is now en route to Albuquerque to take the accused back.

Frank McClure, of Indiana, is in the city to raise \$5,000 locally to go towards erecting a new opera house, one that will cost \$30,000.

Mrs. Noah Iffeld, of Albuquerque, daughter of Hon. Samuel Schütz, of El Paso, is visiting with her father's family for a week or so.

Mrs. T. J. Curran entertained the ladies of the Shakespeare club and some of their gentlemen friends at her home last Saturday night. The evening was occupied with intellectual contests and the inner man was also remembered. Those present were Mrs. Joe Goodlander, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Franz, Misses Maude and Ida Summers, Osgood, Winston, Rathbone, Messrs. Alger, Stingle, Yarell, H. P. Owen, Douthitt and Ward.—Citizen.

BERNALILLO COUNTY. A man named Pease, of unknown connections, was found the other day hanging to a tree near Bland, as he had apparently no further use for this world, and this world had no use for him. The body was laid in a box and then buried.

The Cochiti Gold Mining Company is sinking its pipe line in Peralta canon to protect it more securely from the weather.

Mrs. T. H. Benson has taken charge of the Exchange hotel at Bland. Chester Greenwood and wife, of Bland, have returned from an extended eastern trip.

Mrs. Arthur Henry, of Bland, will spend the winter in Albuquerque. The family of Superintendent I. L. Merrill, of the Alameda mill at Bland, have gone to Denver to remain most of the winter.

SOUTHERN SANTA FE COUNTY. The Cerrillos town authorities are proposing to clean the streets and otherwise improve the municipality. Because of the prevalence of smallpox in the vicinity of Cerrillos many parents have taken their children out of school.

Four deaths from smallpox are reported at Golden. L. D. Sugar, of Cerrillos, was so interested in the New York election that he paid Lieutenant Dame \$5 for early news of Roosevelt's election.

J. C. Porterfield, of Madrid, has returned from a Denver visit.

Water was a scarce article last week in Madrid, and the village hydrant was constantly surrounded by scores of people with buckets waiting for the aqua to run out.

SOCORRO COUNTY. S. C. Castillo, formerly of Socorro, but now living at the smelter settlement above El Paso, ran on the local Republican ticket for district clerk, and ran well although defeated. John Harding, Rough Rider from Socorro, has returned home after recovering from a protracted sickness in the east.

Zim Gibbon's carpenter and machine shop at Socorro, burned down the other day, destroying valuable patterns in addition to a fine collection of tools.

The San Marcial Methodists have been holding protracted meetings. Bishop Serkis, of Manila, who spoke in this city two Sundays ago, has been speaking in Albuquerque and is now lecturing in San Marcial.

Esquipo Domingo, of San Marcial, was seriously stabbed in an election fight the other night and may die. Serapio Pineda was also, but not so seriously slashed.

Misses Mao and Harriet Savage, of Virginia, Ill., are visiting in San Marcial for the winter. Socorro's public schools are doing so well that they are claimed to be equal to any other schools in the territory.

Rev. Ignacio Grom, Catholic pastor at Socorro, has returned after a vacation of several weeks in the northern counties of the territory.

DONA ANA COUNTY. Marcus Schlanger, of Las Cruces, and Miss Glenna Clayton, of Wier City, Kan., were married today at El Paso, Tex.

The El Paso & Northeastern people are having trouble with their mountain climbing engine. The builders, the Baldwins, at Philadelphia, were told that the curves were not over 30 degrees, but the engine set for that curvature failed to do the work. An agent was sent out, who reported that the curves on the Sacramento mountain branch were considerably over 30 degrees, and this has just been verified by a civil engineer, also sent out by the firm. In the mean time, the engine is in the Southern Pacific shops in El Paso to have her trucks remodeled for the extra amount of curvature.

Rev. McClure, formerly connected with Vanderbilt university, has been assigned to the pastorate of the Methodist Church South at Las Cruces.

A little child of Blacksmith Martin Amador, of Las Cruces, recently had his skull crushed by a kick from a horse, but the sufferer still lives with his head trephined.

GRANT COUNTY. The Silver City council has ordered torn down many old worthless buildings in town.

Seven cases of smallpox are reported on the Mimbres, and it is claimed that the disease cannot be stayed until the local authorities take active steps.

Robert Milliken, formerly of Deming, has been appointed postmaster of Cook's Peak, vice Charles Poe, resigned.

Deming Presbyterians contributed \$25 to help build a mission church at Peoria, A. T.

Deming ladies are preparing a box of good things for the soldiers in H company, territorial regiment.

Grant county people are still going out picnicking, notwithstanding the chilly weather.

HIS PREDICAMENT.

The Reporter Thought That He Knew It All, But—

This reporter was younger then than now, but he had been long enough in the service to think he was well up in the ways of the world. He was sitting in the brush street depot waiting for a train due shortly after noon. A handsome young woman near him had attracted his admiring attention while cooing over her baby, and when she asked him to hold it a minute, while she ran across the street to tell her uncle, whom she saw there, of her arrival, he never thought of refusing.

Soon the place was crowded, for the event was one of importance, and the reporter realized that he should be at his work, but there was the baby, and the mother did not return. A friendly detective approached, saw the baby, heard the story and then burst out laughing.

"One of the oldest tricks in the business," he volunteered, "and to think it would catch an old bird like you! She'll never be back. What'll you call the 'boily,' papa?"

Then the reporter begged for help. He must get to work.

"Call a coupe," he shouted, "and never say a word about this thing. I'll get the kid to my landlady, and then we can arrange for it later."

"There he goes!" shouted the pretty but enraged female a little later. That's he, uncle, the monster! That's the man I left Harold with. Oh, the villain! Call that officer, uncle," and uncle complied.

It was the same detective, who came smilingly to the performance of his duty. He held the reporter by the collar as he heard the story and then maliciously declared it a clear case of abduction, but thought he could recover the lost child. After a conference the reporter agreed to produce the baby if exempted from prosecution. Restoration was soon brought about, but the mother still thinks it came horribly near being a Charley Ross case.—Detroit Free Press.

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THE WARRIOR'S RETURN.

From the field of war I come, Sweet Marie, Will you kiss me welcome home, Love, to thee?

I am only skin and bones, All my sweetest songs are groans, And I'm full of army prunes As can be.

Oh, I got it in the neck, Sweet Marie, I am but a battered wreck, Don't you see? In the mud and rain I slept, While the weary heavens wept, And the buzzards vigils kept Over me!

When I listed I was fat, Sweet Marie, Never was a Thomas cat Spry as me, I could lift a bar'l of beer, I could run like any deer, And there never was a tear In my eye.

Now I'm thinner than a ghost, Sweet Marie, You could make a hitching post Out of me. Every joint that's in my frame Is with fever stiffness lame— Oh, Gehenna was no name For the spree!

But I'm with you once again, Sweet Marie, Though you seem not to identify me. Now that I am on my feet And will have a chance to eat, I'll accumulate more meat Than you see.

From the bitter quinine pills (Light, Oh, Gee!) And from Santiago chills I am free. Now I'll live almighty high, And I soon will be as dory, As the boy you kissed goodbye, Sweet Marie.

Sweet Marie, list to me, list to me, Sweet Marie, Though a living skeleton now you see, I have got the framework yet, And the meat I soon will get, We'll be happy yet, you bet, Swe-e-e-e-et Marie-e-e-e.—Denver Post.

Bless His Little Heart! Mrs. Hardup wanted to show the boy's grandmother how well he was brought up, and she said to him seriously: "Always be a gentleman, Algernon. Even when you meet your little friends you should say to them, 'Good day,' or 'How do you do?' Now, I suppose when that next door boy meets you he simply says, 'Hello,' or something like that."

"No, he doesn't, ma."

"What does he say, then?"

"Just calls out, 'Pay your debts, pay your debts.' That's what I'm always fightin' him about."—Pick Me Up.

Sensation. Now was come the age of moral sensation, when parental kindness was rattling around trying to fill the place of the rod and trunk strap.

"Give me 10 cents, mamma," persisted the boy with flaxen curls, "and I'll take the medicine."

"No, Clifford," exclaimed the sweet woman, tears springing to her eyes, "papa's salary is out, and 5 cents is all we can afford."

Inwardly, however, she thinks what a terrible thing is poverty.—Detroit Journal.

Resentment. "I don't mind these new reform ideas of the emperor," said Li Hung Chang, "but—" "You resent the loss of your yellow jacket and peacock feathers?" "I could go without them. I don't want any embellishments. This effort to decorate me with a bell punch and a cash register is what arouses my resentment."—Washington Star.

A Family Affair. Rich Uncle—You might as well stop moaning about Miss Beauty. She hasn't been in love with you, after all. She's been after the money she thought you would inherit from me.

Nephew—Impossible! Why do you think so?

Rich Uncle—I have proposed to her myself and been accepted.—New York Weekly.

Pertinent.



Little Bobbie—Say, pa? Mr. Mudd—Yes, my son?

L. B.—If the world is round, how can it come to an end?—New York Journal.

Terrible Economy. Black—Wheeler is getting awfully stingy, isn't he? White—I hadn't heard of it. Why? Black—Why, last summer he caught a lot of lightning bugs and put them in his bicycle lamp so he wouldn't have to burn oil.—Up to Date.

Carved His Way. "There goes a man who has literally carved his way to fame."

"Who is he?"

"The man that won first prize in the ox dressing contest at the butchers' picnic."—Chicago News.

Must Want Her Badly. Helen—Why does Harry carry Hortense's picture in his watch? Harriet—Why, she told him she thought she might learn to love him in time.—Yonkers Statesman.

Stuck Up Things! No woman who drives up in front of a store in her buggy and compels clerks to come out is popular, though she may be only 16 and have dimples and money.—Aitchison Globe.

No Spare House. Mr. Hayseed arriving at city hotel—I s'pose I can hear the gong here when it rings for dinner, can't I? Clerk—We have no gong. We have breakfast from 6 to 11, dinner from 12 to 6, supper from 6 to 11.

Mr. Hayseed—Jehaphaph! How am I to get time to see the city.

—New York Weekly.

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